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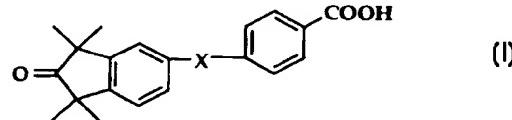
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(54) Title: RETINOID-LIKE COMPOUNDS



(57) Abstract

The present invention relates to a compound of formula (I) wherein X is --CONH-- or --NHCO-- , or a nontoxic pharmaceutically acceptable salt, physiologically hydrolyzable ester or solvate thereof. The compounds of the present invention exhibit retinoid-like properties and are thus useful as antiinflammatory agents for chronic skin inflammatory diseases such as psoriasis and atopic dermatitis, as agents for the treatment of rheumatic diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, as antitumor agents for the treatment of various tumors, and as agents for the treatment of non-malignant proliferative skin conditions.

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RETINOID-LIKE COMPOUNDS

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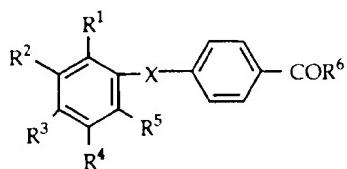
The present invention provides compounds having retinoid-like activity. More specifically, the compounds of the present invention are useful as antiinflammatory agents for chronic skin inflammatory diseases such as psoriasis and atopic dermatitis, as agents for the treatment of rheumatic diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, as antitumor agents for the treatment of various tumors, and as agents for the treatment of non-malignant proliferative skin conditions.

20

Retinoic acids and its natural and synthetic analogs exact a wide variety of biological effects. They have been found to affect cellular growth and differentiation and are promising agents for the treatment of several cancers.

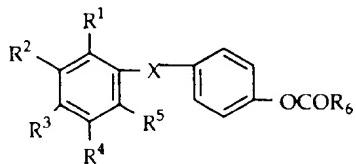
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U.S. Patent 4,808,631 discloses compounds of the formula

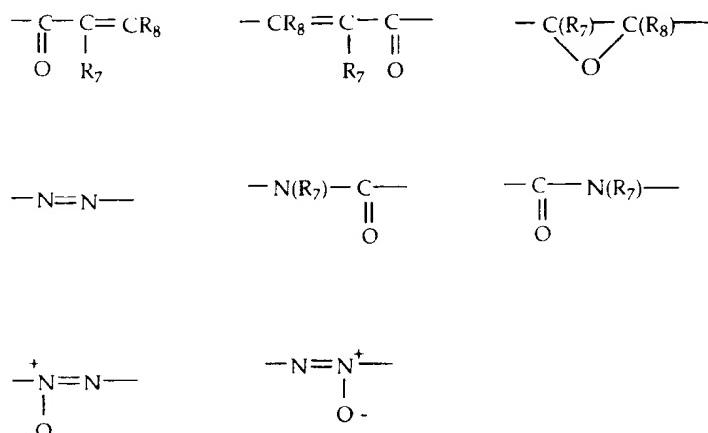


- wherein R¹, R², R³, R⁴, and R⁵ independently are hydrogen, alkyl, or C₃₋₇cycloalkyl or two adjacent residues R¹ to R⁵ taken together with adjacent carbons of the phenyl ring form a 5-7 membered ring optionally substituted by one or more lower alkyl groups; X is
- 10 -NR⁷-CO- or -CO-NR⁷-; R⁶ is hydroxy, lower alkoxy or -NR⁸R⁹; and R⁷, R⁸ and R⁹, independently, are hydrogen or lower alkyl, and where R⁶ is hydroxy, their pharmaceutically usable salts for the treatment of inflammatory and rheumatic diseases.

15 U.S. Patent 4,703,110 discloses compounds of the formula



- wherein R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄ and R₅ may be the same or different, each represents
- 20 hydrogen, middle and lower alkyl and/or cycloalkyl having 3-7 atoms, with the proviso each cannot be hydrogen simultaneously, and both neighboring substituents may be combined with each other to form a ring having 5-12 carbon atoms, R₆ represents hydroxyl, lower alkoxy, lower alkylamino of the formula -NR₇R₈', wherein R₇' and R₈' each represent
- 25 hydrogen or lower alkyl, X represents a group of the formula:



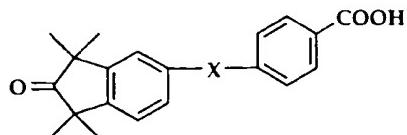
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wherein R₇ and R₈ represent hydrogen or lower alkyl. Such compounds are said to be capable of inducing the differentiation of premalignant and malignant cells to morphologically and functionally mature cells which

10 cannot proliferate further and can therefore be used in the therapy of premalignant and malignant diseases.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

15 The present invention relates to novel compounds of the formula



I

or nontoxic pharmaceutically acceptable salts, physiologically hydrolyzable

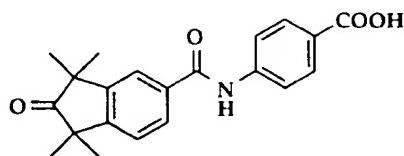
20 esters or solvates thereof in which X is -CONH- or -NHCO-. The

5 compounds of the present invention are useful as antiinflammatory
agents for treatment of chronic skin inflammatory diseases such as
psoriasis and atopic dermatitis, as agents for the treatment of rheumatic
diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, as antitumor agents for the
treatment of various tumors, and as agents for the treatment of
10 nonmalignant proliferative skin diseases.

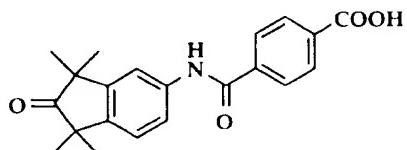
Also provided by the invention are pharmaceutical compositions
comprising a therapeutically effective amount of one or more of the
compounds of the present invention in combination with a
15 pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a compound of the formula
20



or



or a nontoxic pharmaceutically acceptable salt, physiologically hydrolyzable ester, or solvate thereof.

10 Compounds of formula I may form pharmaceutically acceptable metal and amine salts in which the cation does not contribute significantly to the toxicity or biological activity of the salt. These salts are also part of the present invention. Suitable metal salts include the sodium, potassium, calcium, barium, zinc, and aluminum salts. The 15 sodium or potassium salts are preferred. Amines which are capable of forming stable salts group include trialkylamines such as triethylamine, procaine, dibenzylamine, N-benzyl- β -phenethylamine, 1-ephenamine, N,N'-dibenzylethylenediamine, dehydroabietylamine, N-ethylpiperidine, benzylamine, dicyclohexylamine, or the like pharmaceutically acceptable 20 amines.

The compounds of formula I contain a carboxy group and so can form physiologically hydrolyzable esters which serve as prodrugs by being hydrolyzed in the body to yield formula I compounds per se. They are 25 preferably administered orally since hydrolysis in many instances occurs principally under the influence of the digestive enzymes. Parenteral

- 5 administration may be used where the ester per se is active, or in those instances where hydrolysis occurs in the blood. Examples of physiologically hydrolyzable esters of compounds of formula I include C₁₋₆alkyl, benzyl, 4-methoxybenzyl, indanyl, phthalidyl, methoxymethyl, C₁₋₆alkanoyloxy, C₁₋₆alkyl, e.g. acetoxyethyl, pivaloyloxymethyl or
- 10 propionyloxymethyl, C₁₋₆alkoxycarbonyloxy, C₁₋₆alkyl, e.g. methoxycarbonyloxymethyl or ethoxycarbonyloxymethyl, glycyloxymethyl, phenylglycyloxymethyl, (5-methyl-2-oxo-1-3-dioxolen-4-yl)-methyl and other well-known physiologically hydrolyzable esters used, for example, in the penicillin and cephalosporin arts. Such esters are
- 15 prepared by conventional techniques known in the art.

The structural formulae as drawn in the instant application are believed to best represent the structures of compounds of the present invention. However, some compounds within the scope of the

20 invention may exist as other tautomeric forms, in which hydrogen atoms are transposed to other parts of the molecules and the chemical bonds between the atoms of the molecules are consequently rearranged. It should be understood that the structural formulae represent all tautomeric forms, insofar as they may exist.

25

The compounds of the present invention can be made by a variety of methods well-known to those skilled in the art. Examples 1-2 below illustrate one embodiment of their synthesis.

5 Biological ActivityAntitumor Activity

A representative compound of the present invention, i.e. that of Example 1, was tested for its antitumor activity in the following model system:

HL 60 cells were evaluated for the effect of retinoic acid and the compound of Example 1 on both differentiation and apoptosis end points by the method described in Molecular and Cellular Biology, 15, 3540-3551 (1995). Cells were grown in culture for times up to 9 days in the presence of 1 μ M all-trans retinoic acid (t-RA) or 1 μ M compound of Example 1. At the end of each day of the culture period, cells were washed and stained with NBT (nitro blue tetrazolium) and counted. NBT staining reveals distinct changes in nuclear morphology and can easily be compared with treatment by t-RA or compound of Example 1. The EC₅₀ is defined as the culture day necessary to convert cells into a differentiated or apoptosed phenotype and is given below in Table I. The compound of Example 1 is comparable to t-RA in this assay.

25 Table I

Differentiation and Apoptosis of HL60 cells

<u>Compound</u>	<u>EC₅₀</u>
all-trans retinoic acid	3.2 days
Example 1	4.0 days

5 Table II shows the percentage of either differentiated or apoptosed HL60 cells after treatment with all-trans retinoic acid or the compound of Example 1.

Table II

10

<u>Day</u>	<u>t-RA</u>	<u>Compound of Ex. 1</u>
1	21	11
2	23	22
3	48	40
4	80	50
5	95	61
6	96	78
7	97	85
8	98	95
9	97	93

Thus, the compounds of the present invention are shown to be useful in the treatment of tumors in mammals.

15 The compounds of the present invention are also useful for treating a host animal, preferably a mammal and most preferably a human, for chronic skin inflammatory diseases (e.g. psoriasis), rheumatic diseases and non-malignant proliferative skin conditions. In such cases a

- 5 therapeutic effective amount of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutical composition thereof is administered to said host animal in the same manner as with other retinoid compounds.

The compounds of formula I above may be used topically or
10 systemically, as anticancer agents and in the treatment, amelioration or prevention of the skin disorders and rheumatic illnesses (including rheumatoid arthritis) described in U.S. Patent 5,618,839. In this regard they may be used for therapy in animals, including humans, of premalignant epithelial cell lesions, as a prophylaxis against tumor
15 promotion in epithelial cells and treatment for dermatoses such as ichthyoses, follicular disorders, benign epithelial disorders and other proliferative skin diseases such as psoriasis, eczema, atopic dermatitis, non-specific dermatosis and the like. They may also be used in reversing and preventing the effects of irradiation damage to skin. When used for
20 the above purposes, they will usually be formulated with a pharmaceutically acceptable liquid, semi-solid, or solid carrier. A pharmaceutically acceptable carrier is a material that is nontoxic and generally inert and does not affect the functionality of the active ingredients adversely. Such materials are well known and include those
25 materials sometimes referred to as diluents or vehicles (excipients) in the pharmaceutical formulation art. The carrier may be organic or inorganic in nature. Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable carriers that may be used to formulate a compound of formula I are water, gelatin, lactose,

5 starch, mineral oil, cocoa butter, dextrose, sucrose, orbital, mannitol, gum acacia, alginates, cellulose, talc, magnesium stearate, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate, and other commonly used pharmaceutical carriers.

In addition to a compound of formula I and carrier, the formulation may contain minor amounts of additives such as flavoring agents, coloring

10 agents, thickening or gelling agents, emulsifiers, wetting agents, buffers, stabilizers, and preservatives such as antioxidants.

The dosages and dosage regimen in which the compounds of formula I are administered will vary according to the dosage form, mode

15 of administration, the condition being treated and particulars of the patient being treated. Accordingly, optimal therapeutic concentrations will be best determined at the time and place through routine experimentation.

20 In the treatment of dermatoses, it will generally be preferred to administer the drug topically, though in certain cases oral administration may also be used. If the compounds according to the invention are used topically, it will be found that they exhibit a good activity over a very broad range of dilution; in particular, concentrations of the active

25 compound or compounds ranging from 0.0005% to 2% by weight can generally be used. It is of course possible to use higher concentrations if this should become necessary for a particular application; however, the

- 5 preferred concentration of active principle are from 0.002% to 1% by weight.

For topical administration the compounds of formula I are conveniently provided in the form of unguents, gels, creams, ointments, 10 powders, dyeing compositions, solutions, suspensions, emulsions, lotions, sprays, adhesive plasters and impregnated pads. The compounds according to the invention can be mixed with inert nontoxic, generally liquid or pasty, bases suitable for topical treatment. Preparation of such topical formulations is well described in the art of pharmaceutical 15 formulations as exemplified, for example, in Remington's Pharmaceutical Science, Edition 17, Mack Publishing Company, Easton, Pennsylvania. Other medicaments can be added to such formulation for such secondary purposes as treating skin dryness, providing protection against light; other medications for treating dermatoses, preventing infection, reducing 20 irritation, inflammation and the like.

The compounds according to the invention can also be used enterally. Orally, the compounds according to the invention are suitable administered at the rate of 100 µg to 100 mg per day per kg of body weight. 25 The required dose can be administered in one or more portions. For oral administration, suitable forms are, for example, tablets, pills, dragees, syrups, suspensions, emulsions, solutions, powders and granules; a

5 preferred method of administration consists in using pills containing from 1 mg to about 25 mg of active substance.

U.S. Patent No. 4,876,381 issued on October 24, 1989 to Lang et al. provides examples of formulations constituting gel, unguent, powder, 10 cream, etc. The aforesaid U.S. patent can be used as a guide to formulate a compound of formula I and is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

Isotretinoin (Accutane®) and etretinate (Tegison®) are used 15 clinically to treat severe recalcitrant psoriasis, including the erythrodermica and generalized pustular types, respectively. Their mode of use is amply illustrated in the Physicians's Desk Reference, 47th Edition, 1993, published by Medical Economics Data. The compounds of formula I may also be used to treat severe recalcitrant psoriasis. In so 20 doing, the compounds of the present invention may be used in a similar fashion to isotretinoin and etretinate; thus, the relevant sections on isotretinoin and etretinate in the Physician's Desk Reference will serve as a convenient guide which will obviate the need for any undue experimentation.

25

The compounds according to the invention can also be administered parenterally in the form of solutions or suspensions for intravenous or intramuscular perfusions or injections. In that case, the

5 compounds according to the invention are generally administered at the rate of about 10 µg to 10 mg per day per kg of body weight; a preferred method of administration consists of using solutions or suspensions containing approximately from 0.01 mg to 1 mg of active substance per ml.

10 Several retinoids have been found to possess anti-tumor properties. Roberts, A.B. and Sporn, M.B. in "The Retinoids", Sporn, M.B., Roberts, A.B., and Goodman, D.S., eds, 1984, 2 pp. 209-286, Academic Press, New York; Lippman, S.M., Kessler, J.F., and Meyskens, F.L., Cancer Treat. Rep., 1987, 71, p. 391; ibid., p. 493. As used herein, the term "anti-tumor"

15 includes both chemopreventative (prophylactic or tumor promotion inhibiting) and therapeutic (curative) use. For example, all-trans retinoic acid can be used to treat acute promyelocytic leukemia. Huang, M. Et al., Blood, 1988, 72, p. 567. Isotretinoin has been shown to be useful in prevention of second primary tumors in squamous-cell carcinoma of the

20 head and neck. Hong, W.K. et al., N. Engl. J. Med., 1990, 323, p. 795.

The compounds of formula I can be used in a substantially similar manner to retinoids for treating (both chemopreventively and therapeutically) various tumors. For the compounds of this invention, 25 the anti-tumor dose to be administered, whether a single dose, multiple dose, or a daily dose, will of course vary with the particular compound employed because of the varying potency of the compound, the chosen route of administration, the size of the recipient, the type of tumor, and

- 5 the nature of the patient's condition. The dosage to be administered is not subject to definite bounds, but it will usually be an effective amount, or the equivalent on a molar basis of the pharmacologically active free form produced from a dosage formulation upon the metabolic release of the active drug to achieve its desired pharmacological and physiological
- 10 effects. An oncologist skilled in the art of cancer treatment will be able to ascertain, without undue experimentation, appropriate protocols for the effective administration of the compounds of this present invention, such as by referring to the earlier published studies on retinoids found to have anti-tumor properties. For example, for the prevention of second primary
- 15 tumors with a compound of formula II in squamous-cell carcinoma of the head and neck, an oncologist may refer to the study by Hong, W.K. et al. in N. Engl. J. Med., 1990, 323, p. 795. For treating acute promyelocytic leukemia, the oncologist may refer to the study by Huang, M. et al. in Blood, 1988, 72, p. 567.

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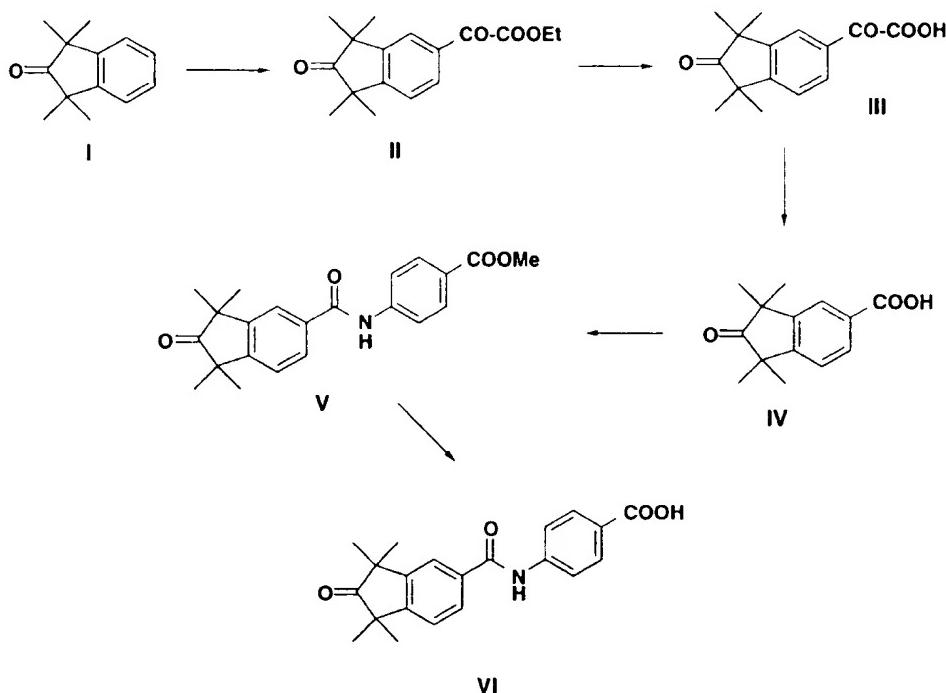
DESCRIPTION OF SPECIFIC EMBODIMENTS

- The specific examples which follow illustrate the synthesis of representative compounds of the present invention. The procedures may
- 25 be adapted to variations in order to produce compounds within the scope of the invention but not specifically disclosed.

All temperatures are understood to be in Centigrade (C) when not specified. The nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectral characteristics

- 5 refer to chemical shifts (δ) expressed in parts per million (ppm) versus tetramethylsilane (TMS) as reference standard. The relative area reported for the various shifts in the proton NMR spectral data corresponds to the number of hydrogen atoms of a particular functional type in the molecule. The nature of the shifts as to multiplicity is reported as broad
- 10 singlet (bs), broad doublet (bd), broad triplet (bt), broad quartet (bq), singlet (s), multiplet (m), doublet (d), quartet (q), triplet (t), doublet of doublet (dd), doublet of triplet (dt), and doublet of quarter (dq). The solvents employed for taking NMR spectra are DMSO-d₆, (perdeuterodimethylsulfoxide), D₂O (deuterated water), CDCl₃,
- 15 (deuterochloroform) and other conventional deuterated solvents. The infrared (IR) spectral description include only absorption wave numbers (cm⁻¹) having functional group identification value. All melting points were not corrected.

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Example 1

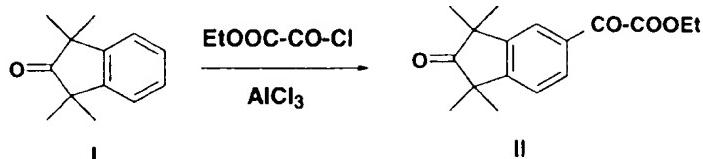
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Description of synthesis

Compound I (1,1,3,3-Tetramethylindan-2-one), is known in the literature (E. Langhals and H Langhals, *Tet Lett* 1990, vol 31, pg 859 and HA Bruson et al, *J Amer Chem Soc* 1958, vol 80, pg 3633). I is acylated with ethyl oxalyl chloride/aluminum chloride to give keto-ester II, which is hydrolyzed using base to give keto acid III. III is oxidatively decarboxylated using aqueous hydrogen peroxide to give acid IV, which is activated by conversion to its acid chloride using thionyl chloride and then condensed with commercially available methyl p-aminobenzoate to give amide-ester V. V is then cleaved using hydroxide base to give final product VI.

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Compound II--Ethyl 2(1,1',3,3'-tetramethyl-2-keto-indan-5-yl)-2-oxoacetate



10

To a stirring suspension of 16.8 gms AlCl₃ in 85 mL methylene chloride was added 5 mL ethyl oxalyl chloride. This mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1/2 hour, then 2.9 gms I was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for a further 2 hrs, then poured over ~ 1 kg crushed ice. The layers were separated after the ice had melted, the aqueous layer was washed with methylene chloride, and the combined organic layers were washed with saturated NaCl solution, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and evaporated. The resulting oil was re-dissolved in ethyl acetate, back-extracted with NaHCO₃ solution, dried again, and evaporated to give 2.3 gms yellow/orange oil (II). Thin layer chromatography (10 % ethyl acetate/hexane on silica gel) shows main component R_f 0.35

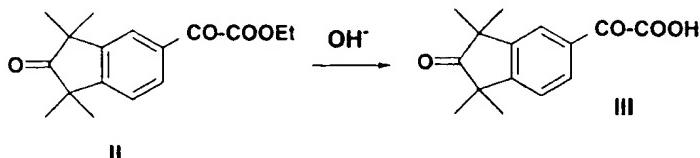
Infrared spectrum (NaCl plates): 2969, 1746, 1686, 1184 cm^{-1}

25

NMR (CDCl_3): δ 7.95 (m, 2H), 7.41 (d, $J = 8.4$, 1H), 4.48 (q, $J = 7$, 2H), 1.44 (t, $J = 7$, 3H), 1.38 (s, 6H), 1.37 (s, 6H)

30

5 Compound III-2(1',1',3',3'-Tetramethyl-2'-keto-indan-5'-yl)-2-oxoacetic acid



10 Compound II (2.3 gms) was dissolved in 200 mL methanol and 50 mL 1 N NaOH was added. This mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1/2 hour. The solvent was then evaporated, the residue dissolved in water, and the aqueous solution was washed with ethyl acetate. The aqueous phase was next acidified with concentrated HCl and the precipitated solid extracted into ethyl acetate. This organic phase was separated, washed with saturated NaCl solution, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and evaporated to give 1.1 gms III as an orange oil which solidified to a yellow solid. Thin layer chromatography (30 % ethyl acetate/hexane + 1 % formic acid on silica gel) showed the main component at R_f 0.2.

15

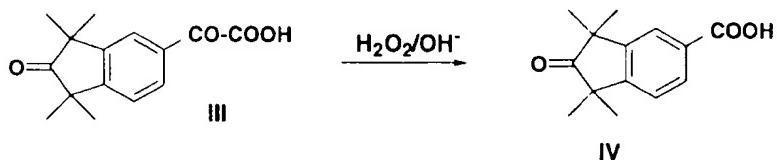
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Infrared spectrum (KBr pellet): Broad absorption 3400-2500, 2971, 1751, 1726, 1686, 1611, 1167 cm^{-1}

25

NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.33 (dd, $J = 8, 1.74$, 1H), 8.26 (d, $J = 1.68$, 1H), 7.44 (d, $J = 8$, 1H), 1.40 (s, 6H), 1.39 (s, 6H)

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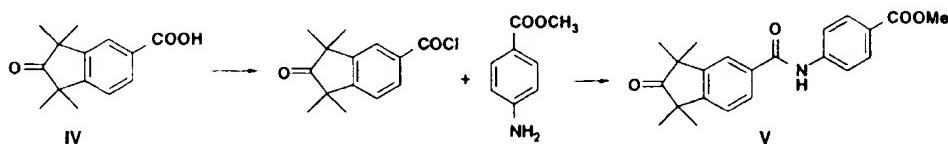
5 Compound IV--1,1,3,3-Tetramethyl-2-keto-indan-5-yl)-carboxylic acid

10 To a solution of 1.1 gms III in 15 mL methanol was added 90 mL
1 N NaOH and 5 mL 30 % H₂O₂, then the mixture was stirred at room
temperature overnight. The solution was washed with 65 mL ethyl ether,
then was acidified with concentrated HCl, and the precipitated acid
extracted into ethyl acetate, which was washed with saturated NaCl
15 solution, dried with MgSO₄, filtered, and evaporated to give 1 gm white
solid (IV). Thin layer chromatography (30 % ethyl acetate/hexane + 1 %
formic acid on silica gel) showed the main component at R_f 0.4.

20 Infrared spectrum (KBr pellet): Broad absorption 3500-2500, 2970, 1750,
1684, 1258 cm⁻¹
NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.09 (dd, J = 8, J = 1.65, 1H), 8.04 (d, J = 1.65, 1H), 7.39
(d, J = 8, 1H), 1.40 (s, 6H), 1.39 (s, 6H)

20

5 Compound V--Methyl 4(1',1',3',3'-Tetramethyl-2'-keto-indan-5'-carboxamido)benzoate



10

Compound IV (1.1 gms) is suspended in 25 mL methylene chloride and 0.6 mL oxalyl chloride is added, followed by a few drops of DMF (dimethylformamide). The reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature for a few minutes after the reaction subsides, then the solvent is removed in vacuo, the residue is dissolved in 20 mL pyridine, 700 mg methyl p-aminobenzoate is added and the final mixture stirred at room temperature for 16 hrs. The pyridine is then removed in vacuo and the residue is partitioned between water and ethyl acetate. The organic layer is extracted 6 times with 1 N HCl solution, then washed with Na₂CO₃ solution and saturated NaCl, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, evaporated, and the residue purified by column chromatography on silica gel in 25 % ethyl acetate/hexane. The main component with R_f = 0.3 is collected to give 715 mg off-white solid (V).

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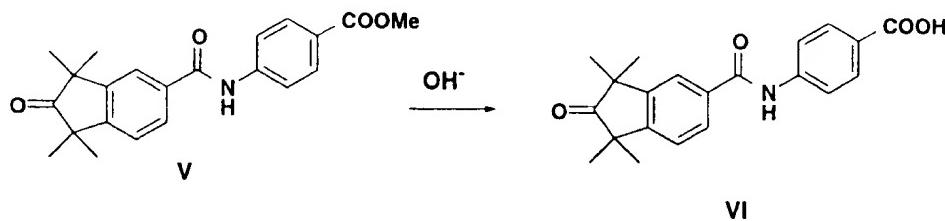
Infrared spectrum (KBr pellet): 3318, 2967, 1750, 1725, 1640, 1560, 1281 cm^{-1}

- 5 NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.08 (d, J = 6.7, 2H), 7.94 (d, J = 1, 1H), 7.80 (dd, J = 8, J = 1, 1H), 7.75 (d, J = 6.7, 2H), 7.40 (d, J = 7.7, 1H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 1.40 (s, 6H), 1.38 (s, 6H)

Mass spectrum: M/Z = 365

10

Compound VI--4(1',1',3',3'-Tetramethyl-2'-keto-indan-5'-carboxamido)benzoic acid



15

- Compound V (700 mg) is dissolved in 90 mL warm methanol, then 6 mL 1 N NaOH is added and the resulting solution refluxed for 4 hours. The solvent was evaporated off, the residue was dissolved in water and the aqueous solution was washed with ether, then acidified with concentrated HCl, the precipitated acid extracted into ethyl acetate, washed with saturated NaCl, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, evaporated, and the solid recrystallized from methanol/water. Yield 450 mg white needles (VI). M.p 267-267.5° Thin layer chromatography (30 % ethyl acetate/hexane + 1 % formic acid on silica gel) showed a single component of R_f 0.25.

5

Infrared spectrum (KBr pellet): 3439, broad absorption 3500-2500, 2960,
1750, 1682, 1607, 1518 cm⁻¹

10

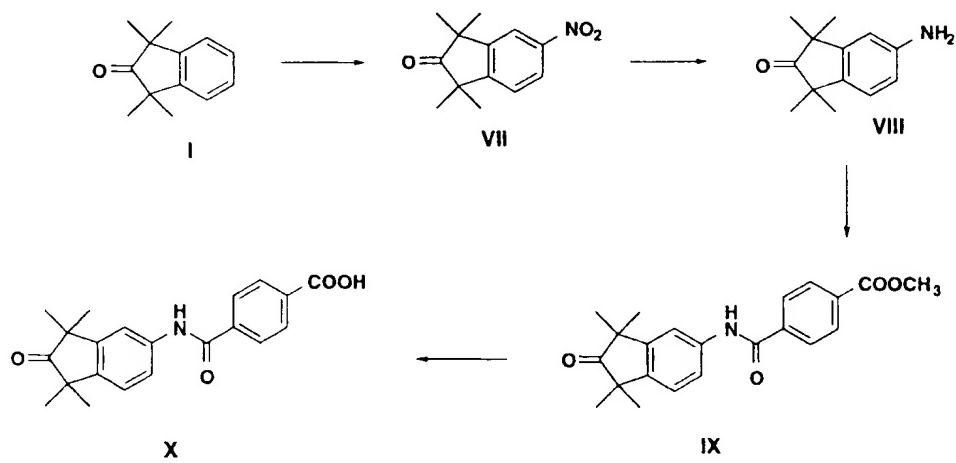
NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.95 (m, 6H), 7.58 (d, J = 8, 1H), 1.34 (s, 6H), 1.31 (s, 6H)

Elemental analysis: Calculated C 71.78, H 6.02, N 3.99, O 18.21 %. Found C
71.85, H 6.05, N 4.01, O 18.09 (diff) %.

Mass spectrum: M/Z = 351

15

Example 2



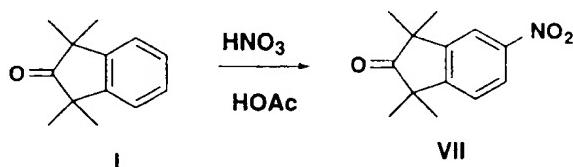
20

Description of synthesis

Compound **I** (1,1,3,3-Tetramethylindan-2-one), is known in the literature (E. Langhals and H Langhals, *Tet Lett* 1990, vol 31, pg 859 and HA Bruson et al, *J Amer Chem Soc* 1958, vol 80, pg 3633). **I** is nitrated to give **VII**, which is then catalytically reduced to give amine **VIII**. **VIII** is condensed with commercially available methyl 4-(chloroformyl)benzoate to give amide-ester **IX**, which is hydrolyzed with base to give final compound **X**.

15

Compound VII--5-Nitro-1,1,3,3-tetramethylindan-2-one



20 To a mixture of 0.67 mL fuming nitric acid and 0.25 mL acetic acid cooled to 0° was added 255 mg **I** and the mixture was stirred for 1 1/2 hours, then poured slowly into 50 mL water. The mixture was neutralized by the addition of Na₂CO₃, then the organic components were extracted into ethyl acetate, which was washed with saturated NaCl solution, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, evaporated, and purified by column chromatography (10 % ethyl acetate/hexane on silica gel) to give 199 mg

5 white solid (**VII**). Thin layer chromatography (10 % ethyl acetate/hexane) shows single component Rf 0.45.

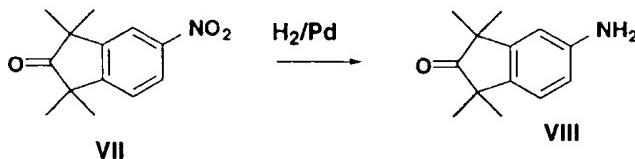
Infrared spectrum (KBr pellet): 2971, 1748, 1524, 1460, 1346 cm⁻¹

10 NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.17 (dd, J = 8.3, J = 2, 1H), 8.12 (d, J = 2, 1H), 7.41 (d, J = 8.3, 1H), 1.38 (s, 6H), 1.36 (s, 6H)

Mass spectrum: M/Z = 233

15

Compound VIII--5-Amino-1,1,3,3-tetramethylindan-2-one



Compound VII (195 mg) was dissolved in 40 mL ethyl acetate and
20 hydrogenated over 80 mg 10 % Pd/C for 5 hrs (60 psi H₂). The catalyst was filtered off, and the solvent evaporated. Yield 166 mg cream-colored solid (VIII). Thin layer chromatography (10 % ethyl acetate/hexane) shows single component Rf 0.1.

25 Infrared spectrum (KBr pellet): 3472, 3385, 2963, 1746, 1620, 1495 cm⁻¹

5

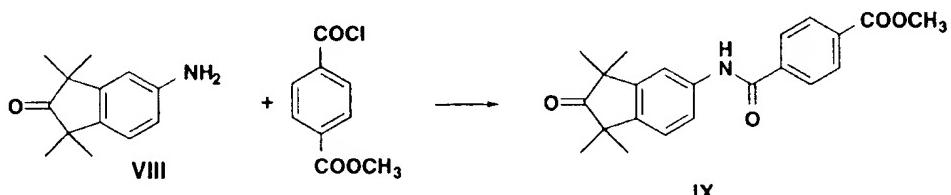
NMR (CDCl_3): δ 7.04 (d, $J = 8$, 1H), 6.66 (dd, $J = 8, J = 2.2$, 1H), 6.60 (d, $J = 2.2$, 1H), 1.28 (s, 6H), 1.27 (s, 6H)

Mass spectrum: M/Z = 203

10

Compound IX--Methyl 4((1',1',3',3'-tetramethyl-2'-keto-indan-5'-yl-amino)carbonyl)benzoate

15



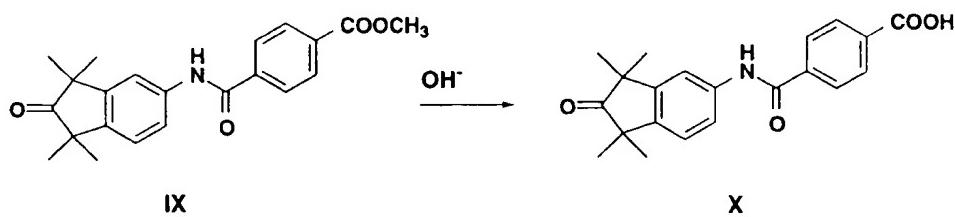
To a solution of 166 mg **VIII** and 0.5 mL triethylamine in 10 mL ethyl acetate was added 183 mg terephthalic acid monomethyl ester chloride and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 16 hrs. The precipitated solid was filtered off and discarded. The solvent was evaporated and the residue purified by column chroma-tography on silica gel (20% ethyl acetate/hexane), collecting the main component at R_f 0.2. Yield 245 mg yellow solid (**IX**).

5 Infrared spectrum (KBr pellet): 3279, 2965, 1750, 1719, 1651, 1537, 1283, 733
cm⁻¹

NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.17 (d, J = 8.5, 2H), 7.94 (d, J = 8.5, 2H), 7.69 (d, J = 2.9, 1H), 7.47 (dd, J = 8.2, J = 2.9, 1H), 7.28 (d, J = 8.2, 1H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 1.36 (s, 6H), 1.34 (s, 6H)

Mass spectrum: M/Z = 365

Compound X-- 4((1',1',3',3'-tetramethyl-2'-keto-indan-5'-yl-
15 amino)carbonyl)benzoic acid



20

To a solution of compound IX (450 mg) in 25 mL methanol was added 2 mL 1 N NaOH and the mixture refluxed for 20 minutes. The solvent was evaporated off, and the residue was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The aqueous phase was separated, acidified with concentrated HCl, and the precipitated solid was extracted into ethyl

5 acetate. The ethyl acetate was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and evaporated. The residual solid was crystallized from methanol/water to give 337 mg light yellow flakes (X) of m.p. 261-20°. Thin layer chromatography (30 % ethyl acetate/hexane + 1 % formic acid on silica gel) showed a single component of R_f 0.25.

10

Infrared spectrum (KBr pellet): 3387, broad absorption 3400-2500, 2967, 1740, 1686, 1534 cm⁻¹

15 NMR (CDCl₃): δ 13.29 (s, 1H), 10.44 (s, 1H), 8.06 (s, 4H), 7.79 (d, J = 1.8, 1H), 7.66 (dd, J = 8.3, J = 1.9, 1H), 7.38 (d, J = 8.3, 1H), 1.27 (s, 6H), 1.26 (s, 6H)

Elemental analysis: Calculated C 71.78 , H 6.02, N 3.99, O 18.21 %. Found C 71.78, H 6.10, N 3.83, O 18.29 (diff) %.

20 Mass spectrum: M/Z = 351

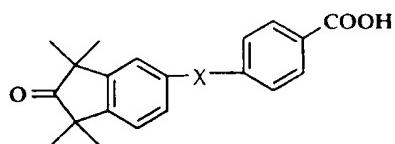
5

CLAIMS

We claim:

1. A compound of the formula

10



wherein X is -CONH- or -NHCO-, or a nontoxic pharmaceutically acceptable salt, physiologically hydrolyzable ester or solvate thereof.

- 15 2. The compound of claim 1 having the formula

or a nontoxic pharmaceutically acceptable salt, physiologically
20 hydrolyzable ester or solvate thereof.

3. The compound of claim 1 having the formula

5



or a nontoxic pharmaceutically acceptable salt, physiologically hydrolyzable ester or solvate thereof.

10 4. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

5. A method of treating a tumor in a mammalian host comprising
15 administering to said host a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of claim 1.

6. A method of treating inflammatory and rheumatic diseases which comprises administering to a mammalian host in need of such treatment
20 an effective amount of a compound of claim 1.

7. A method of treating nonmalignant proliferative skin diseases which comprises administering to a mammalian host in need of such treatment an effective amount of a compound of claim 1.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US98/06214

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : C07C 235/00, 237/00, 239/00

US CL : 564/169, 184

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 564/169, 184

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
NONE

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
Please See Extra Sheet.

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 5,087,743 A (JANSSEN et al.) 11 February 1992, see column 1, lines 20-68, column 2, lines 1-4 and column 13, lines 5-34.	1-7
A	US 5,216,153 A (KLAUS et al.) 01 June 1993, column 1, lines 9-36.	1-7
A	US 4,760,174 A (FRICKEL et al.) 26 July 1988, see column 1, lines 8-68 and column 2, lines 1-2.	1-7
A	US 4,725,598 A (TAKITA et al.) 16 February 1988, see column 1, lines 13-34 and column 5, lines 34-42.	1-7

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T*	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A		document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
E	*X*	earlier document published on or after the international filing date
L		document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
O	*Y*	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
P		document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed
	A	document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search
21 MAY 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report
08 JUL 1998

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No. PCT/US98/06214

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Electronic data bases consulted (Name of data base and where practicable terms used):

REGISTRY, HCPLUS, CAOLD, IFICDB structure search and fragment search with the following terms: antitumor agents, cancer, tumors, (inflammator### or rheumat####)(3a)(disorder# or disease##)